

THE IBIS.

No. II. APRIL 1859.

XII.—*On the Ornithology of Central America.* Part II. By
PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER and OSBERT SALVIN.

[Continued from p. 22.]

(Plates IV. and V.)

Subtribus II. *Tracheophonæ.*

Fam. XV. ANABATIDÆ.

Subfam. ANABATINÆ.

122. ANABATES RUBIGINOSUS, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 288.
Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In Sir William Jardine's and
Salvin's collections. Irides marked "red."

123. SYNALLAXIS ERYTHROTHORAX, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855,
p. 75, pl. 86.

Originally described from examples collected in the vicinity
of Coban by Delattre. M. Sallé has transmitted specimens of
this bird from the vicinity of Cordova, Vera Cruz, as also of the
Anabates, of which he was the original discoverer.

Subfam. DENDROCOLAPTINÆ.

124. PICOLAPTES AFFINIS, Lafr. R. Z. 1850, p. 275.
Pacific coast-region. Runs up the trees like a *Certhia*. Ob-
served frequently.

125. PICOLAPTES — ?

A second species of this genus was obtained by Mr. Leyland,
near Omoa.

126. *DENDROCOPS ANABATINUS*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).

Omoa (Leyland).

127. *XIPHOCOLAPTES EMIGRANS*, sp. nov. *Xiphocolaptes albicollis*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 202.

An accurate examination of specimens of the large Central American and S. Mexican *Xiphocolaptes* has convinced us that it is specifically quite distinct from *X. albicollis* of Brazil, as indeed might have been expected from its "habitat." It does not appear to have come under the observation of M. de Lafresnaye, not being included in his Monograph of this group in the 'Revue et Magasin de Zoologie.' It differs from *X. albicollis* in its straighter, thicker, and lighter-coloured beak, which is of a dirty horn-coloured white except at the base; in the entire absence of the black abdominal cross-bands, which particularly distinguish *X. albicollis*; and in the less extension of the white on the throat. The whole length of a specimen in Selater's collection is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, wing $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tail $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Its size, therefore, renders it easily recognizable among the other species of the group found in the same country.

128. *DENDROCOLAPTES SANCTI-THOMÆ* (Lafr.); Selater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 96.

Named from S. Thomas, near the mouth of the Rio Dulce, on the bay of Honduras—a Belgian colony, and not, as is supposed (P. Z. S. *loc. cit.*), from the island. In the collection of P. L. S. from Honduras.

129. *SCLERURUS GUATEMALENSIS* (Hartl.). *Tinactor guatemalensis*, Hartl. R. Z. 1844, p. 370.

We have not yet met with specimens of *Sclerurus* from Guatemala. It may probably be identical with *S. mexicanus*, but Dr. Hartlaub's description does not agree with that bird.

Fam. XVI. FORMICARIIDÆ.

Subfam. THAMNOPHILINÆ.

130. *THAMNOPHILUS DOLIATUS* (Linn.).

This bird is common about Dueñas. It is always found in

the very thickest underwood, near, but not upon the ground. It is by no means shy, but it is hard to procure good specimens from the difficulty of keeping it in sight at a distance sufficient to avoid spoiling them.

131. *THAMNOPHILUS MELANURUS*, Gould?

Vicinity of Omoa (Leyland). It is likely that this northern bird is really specifically distinct from the true *T. melanurus* of the valley of the Amazons.

Subfam. FORMICIVORINÆ.

132. *FORMICIVORA BOUCARDI*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 300.
Mr. Leyland obtained a female specimen near Omoa.

133. *CERCOMACRA TYRANNINA*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 245.

A pair of this species are in the Derby Museum, obtained near Coban by Delattre. Mr. Leyland obtained one example—a female—near Belize.

Subfam. FORMICARIINÆ.

134. *GYMNOCICHLA NUDICEPS* (Cassin); Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 274.

Vicinity of Omoa (Leyland).

135. *GRALLARIA GUATEMALENSIS*, Prev., Voy. Vénus, Ois. t. 2; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294.

Specimens of this bird in the Derby Museum at Liverpool were collected by Delattre at Coban in June 1843.

Fam. XVII. TYRANNIDÆ.

Subfam. TÆNIOPTERINÆ.

136. *SAYORNIS AQUATICA*, sp. nov.

Fuliginosa: secundariis alarum et caudæ rectrice extimâ extûs albo marginatâ: ventre medio albo: rostro et pedibus nigerrimis: long. totâ 9.25, alæ 3.25, caudæ 3.1, tarsi 0.7, rostri à rictu .8.

Aff. *Sayornithi nigricanti* et *S. cineraceæ*, sed ab hâc alis minûs albis et pogonio rectricis extimæ non omninò albo, ab illâ crassitie minore et crisso fuliginoso distinguenda.

This species is resident at Dueñas, where it may always be

found a short distance from the village, up the stream of the river Guacalate. Sometimes, however, it occurs about the lake. In its actions it is lively and restless, little resembling the Tyrants in these respects. It is always found near water, and is generally to be seen sitting on a stone on the margin, from which it constantly darts to seize a fly or insect from the surface.

Mr. Gould possesses a Guatemalan example of this species in no way differing from the Dueñas bird.

Subfam. TYRANNINÆ.

137. *ATTILA CITREOPYGIA*, Bp.; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 228. Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In Mr. Gould's collection.

138. *SCAPHORHYNCHUS MEXICANUS*, Lafr. R. Z. 1851, p. 473. Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

139. *PITANGUS DERBIANUS* (Kp.): *Saurophagus derbianus*, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 44, pl. 36: *Saurophagus guatemalensis*, Lafr. R. Z. 1852, p. 462.

This species occurs abundantly at Belize in December. At Dueñas it appears to be only a summer visitant, as it was found breeding there in the month of May, not having previously been observed. It builds a large loose nest with a great deal of superfluous matter about it, the entrance being at one side. The single nest found was composed entirely of small twigs, and was placed at the end of a branch about twenty feet from the ground. The eggs were laid about the third week in May. They are slightly pear-shaped, and in colour of a pale creamy white, spotted and blotched with brick-red; they measure, axis 1 in. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; diam. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

140. *MYIODYNASTES LUTEIVENTRIS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In the collections of Mr. Gould and O. S.

141. *TYRANNUS INTREPIDUS* (Vieill.). (N. A.)

Mr. Gould's collection contains an example of this bird transmitted to him by Mr. Skinner.

142. *TYRANNUS VOCIFERANS*, Sw. Quart. Journ. Sc. 1826, p. 273; Baird's Rep. p. 174. *Tyrannus cassinii*, Lawrence. (N.A.) Transmitted by Mr. Skinner from Salamá, Vera Paz.

143. *TYRANNUS MELANCHOLICUS* (Vieill.).

This is a very abundant resident species about Dueñas. It builds in the month of May an open nest, slight in texture and flat in form. This structure is composed of sticks, with a few fine roots and horse-hair inside, and is usually placed at the end of a branch, at various heights from the ground. The eggs, generally four in number, are spotted with three shades of red on a creamy-white ground. Some examples measure—axis $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines, diam. 8 lines, but others are more rounded in form.

144. *MILVULUS MONACHUS*, Hartl. R. Z. 1844, p. 214: *Milvulus tyrannus*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297.

Scarcely different from the S. American *M. tyrannus*. It occurs at Estansuelas, a village on the road between Izabal and Guatemala. Mr. Skinner has transmitted examples of it, as also of

145. *MILVULUS FORFICATUS* (Gm.); Pl. Enl. 677; Baird's Rep. p. 169.

146. *MYIARCHUS CRINITUS* (Linn.); Baird's Rep. p. 178. (N. A.).

Mr. Gould's collection contains a Guatemalan skin of this species.

147. *MYIARCHUS LAWRENCHII* (Giraud); Baird's Rep. p. 181.

A common and resident species at Dueñas, where its peculiarly melancholy note may frequently be heard.

148. *MYIARCHUS CINERASCENS* (Lawr.): *M. mexicanus*, Baird's Rep. p. 179.

Also found at Dueñas; but it is by no means of such frequent occurrence. Examples were procured at Livingston, at the mouth of the Rio Dulce, in December. We are not quite convinced of the identity of this bird with Dr. Kaup's *Tyrannula mexicana* (P. Z. S. 1851, p. 51), to which Professor Baird has united it.

149. *MYIARCHUS COOPERI*, Kaup ; Baird's Rep. p. 180.
Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In collection of P. L. S.

150. *CONTOPUS BOREALIS* (Sw.) ; Baird's Rep. p. 188.
Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In Mr. Gould's collection.

151. *CONTOPUS MESOLEUCUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).

Mr. Gould's collection contains Guatemalan examples of this species.

152. *CONTOPUS SORDIDULUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).
Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

153. *CONTOPUS VIRENS* (Linn.), Baird's Rep. p. 190.
Also transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

154. *EMPIDONAX FLAVIVENTRIS*, Baird's Rep. p. 198.
In Mr. Gould's collection from Guatemala.

155. *EMPIDONAX MINIMUS*, Baird, Rep. p. 195.
Occurs at Belize and Dueñas.

156. *EMPIDONAX ALBIGULARIS*, sp. nov.

Suprà sordide olivaceo-brunneus, uropygio rufescente tincto : gutture albo : pectore et cervicis lateribus grisescenti-brunneis : ventre et crisso pallidè flavis : alis et caudâ fusco-nigricantibus, illis pallido brunneo bifasciatis, secundariis extus albido angustè limbatis : tectricibus alarum inferioribus ochraceo-brunneis : rostro superiore fusco, inferiore flavo : pedibus nigris : long. totâ 4·75, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·1, tarsi 0·6, rostri à rictu 0·6.

Aff. *Empidonacti minimo*, sed staturâ paulò majore, alarum fasciis brunneis et gulâ purè albâ, dorso quoque obscuriore distinguenda.

A single example of this apparently undescribed species was shot by Salvin at Dueñas.

157. *MITREPHORUS PHÆOCERCUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).

In Mr. Gould's collection, received from Mr. Skinner.

158. *ELAINIA VILISSIMA*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 1.)

Olivacea, pileo nigricanti-cinereo, fronte et superciliis sordidè albis : alis fusco-nigris, tectricibus majoribus, secundariis et primariis secundâ, tertiâ, quartâ et quintâ ad basin flavo



Both specimens ad nat del et alth.

Stamps & Dicks

1 ELAINIA OLIVACEA
2 ELAINIA FLAVICEPS

extûs angustè limbatis: caudâ fusco-nigricante, olivaceo marginatâ: subtus cinerascenti-alba, abdomine toto flavicante, medialiter albescentiore, hypochondriis olivaceo tinctis: tectricibus alarum inferioribus flavis: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore fusco: pedibus nigris: long. totâ 5.0, alæ 2.4, caudæ 2.2, tarsi 0.73, rostri à rictu 0.5.

This apparently hitherto unnoticed and obscure species belongs to the section of the genus *Elainia*, which have the head-feathers flat, and not suberected, as in *E. pagana* (the type of the genus), *E. placens*, and others. Mr. Skinner has transmitted several examples of it, which are in Mr. Gould's and Sclater's collections.

159. *ELAINIA PLACENS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th): *Elania* — ?, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297. (Plate IV. fig. 2.)

Suprà olivacea, pileo cineraceo, cristâ internè flavâ: alis caudâque obscuris, olivaceo extûs limbatis: capitis lateribus cum gutture albescenti-cinereis, ciliis oculorum albis: abdomine et tectricibus subalaribus flavis: rostro nigro, mandibulæ inferioris basi albidâ: pedibus obscurè carnis: long. totâ 5.5, alæ 2.7, caudæ 2.6, tarsi 0.65.

Our figure is taken from a Mexican specimen of this pretty *Elainia* collected by M. Sallé near Cordova, in the month of March. It is a female, but the sexes are probably alike. A similar example is in Mr. Gould's collection received from Guatemala through Mr. Skinner.

160. *LEGATUS VARIEGATUS*, Sclater: *Elainia variegata*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In Mr. Gould's collection.

161. *MYIOZETETES TEXENSIS* (Giraud). *Muscicapa texensis*, Giraud, B. Texas, pl. 1. *Tyrannula cayennensis*, Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 367.

An abundant and resident species at Dueñas. It builds in the month of May a nest composed of small roots and strong grass, of light construction, and covered over, having a large hole in the side. The eggs, generally three in number, are of a rich creamy white, thinly spotted at the obtuse end with red; they measure, axis $10\frac{1}{4}$ lines, diam. 8 lines.

Subfam. PLATYRHYNCHINÆ.

162. *MUSCIVORA MEXICANA*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 295.
Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

163. *TODIROSTRUM CINEREUM* (Linn.); P. Z. S. 1855, p. 148.
Occurs at Belize in December.

164. *MIONECTES ASSIMILIS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).

Fam. XVIII. COTINGIDÆ.

Subfam. QUERULINÆ.

165. *LIPAUGUS RUFESCENS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 276.
Discovered by Delattre near Coban.

Subfam. TITYRINÆ.

166. *TITYRA PERSONATA* (Jard. & Selb.); Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857,
p. 70.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. One specimen was shot near
Iguana, a day's journey from Ysabal, in the coast-region.

167. *PACHYRHAMPHUS AGLALÆ* (Lafr.); P. Z. S. 1857, p. 74.
Transmitted by Mr. Skinner from Cajabon.

168. *PACHYRHAMPHUS POLYCHROPTERUS* (Vieill.)?
Vicinity of Omoa (Leyland).

Subfam. PIPRINÆ.

169. *CHIROXIPHIA LINEARIS* (Bp.). *Pipra linearis*, Bp. P. Z. S.
1837, p. 113; Gould's Voy. Sulphur, Birds, pl. 20. p. 40. *Pipra*
fastuosa, Less. R. Z. 1842, p. 174.

Mr. Skinner has transmitted skins of this beautiful bird from
the Vera Paz. Mr. Hinds's specimen, figured in the 'Voyage of
the Sulphur,' is said to have been from Realejo, on the Pacific
coast of Nicaragua; and M. Sallé informs us that he procured
examples near Granada, on the lake of Nicaragua.

170. *MANACUS CANDÆI* (Parzud.).

Originally described from specimens obtained in Honduras,
but ranges as far northward along the Atlantic coast-region as
the vicinity of Cordova, where M. Sallé obtained examples. See

P. Z. S. 1856, p. 299. Mr. Leyland obtained a female specimen near Lake Peten.

171. *PIPPA MENTALIS*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 299, pl. 121. Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. In Mr. Gould's collection.

Subfam. COTINGIDÆ.

172. *COTINGA AMABILIS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 64, pl. 123. From the Vera Paz. Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

Tribus II. FISSIROSTRES.

Fam. I. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

173. *NYCTIDROMUS AMERICANUS* (Linn.) ?

Mr. Cassin has referred the Mexican and Central American bird to this species in his 'Catalogue of Caprimulgidæ.' It does not, however, appear to be the same as *Nyctidromus derbianus* (as given by Mr. Cassin), the latter being a much larger bird, and having the outer tail-feather broadly edged with white on the inner web.

Fam. II. CYPSELIDÆ.

174. *HEMIPROCNE ZONARIS* (Shaw) : *Hirundo zonaris*, Shaw ; *Acanthylis collaris*, G. R. Gray.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

175. *PANYPTILA MELANOLEUCA* (Baird) : *Cypselus melano-leucus*, Baird, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1854, p. 118 ; Baird, Rep. p. 141.

This Swift is by no means common in Guatemala ; indeed so local is it, that its presence might easily have been overlooked. It is found near Dueñas ; and the following extract from Salvin's note-book relates to its capture :—

“ On going out with my gun, about three o'clock in the afternoon of February 13th, I followed the course of the river *Gua-calate* ; and after leaving the open country and the wood beyond, I entered a gorge with precipitous rocks on my right hand. On proceeding up this gorge for about a quarter of a mile, I heard a noise coming from the rock, which I at first took to be bats in some of the cracks. After watching some time, I saw two Swifts

dart into a hole, or rather crack in the rock, about twenty feet from the ground; the noise then was louder than ever. Not altogether understanding this, I crossed the river and walked up to the foot of the cliff, and began to throw stones at the hole, to make the Swifts, which I had seen enter, fly out. Stones were no good, so I tried shouts, but with no better success. I then fired my gun at the hole, but still without result, the noise within continuing as loud as ever all the time. My last resource was to climb up as far as I could, and try and poke them out with a bamboo-cane that happened to be lying at my feet. When I had climbed up a little way, what should I see but a dead Swift, which had fallen through the crack, and been caught on the ledge where I found it? It had evidently been killed by my random shot. When I had descended, I fired again, this time frightening out five or six birds, but not, as I thought, killing any. As soon as these five or six got clear of the rock, they were pursued by all the "*Cotylæ serripennes*," of which there were a great number in the valley. As I was watching their flight, down fell a Swift at my feet. I then loaded, and was about to leave the spot, when a third made its appearance, falling down the crack. I again climbed up to where I had found the first, both to see if there were any more, and to examine more closely. Then I found a good many feathers, some pieces of dry grass, and a skeleton of a Swift. This was evidently their common roosting-place, and there were others similar in the same rock; how many inhabited the same hole I cannot say, for after I had shot three, and five or six were flying about, the noise continued as loud as ever." (O. S.)

Fam. III. TROCHILIDÆ.

176. PHAETHORNIS CEPHALUS (Bourc. et Muls.), Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 269; Gould, Mon. Troch. part xvi.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

177. PHAETHORNIS ADOLPHI (Bourc.); Gould, Mon. Troch. part xiv.

This is an abundant species in the forest about Izabal, but the density of the undergrowth renders it extremely difficult to

obtain a shot at so small and active an object. The bird is by no means shy, and takes but little notice of an observer, even searching the flowers almost within arm's reach for the insects and honey therein contained. In movement it is extremely elegant and graceful, and, flitting from flower to flower, shows its beautifully-formed tail conspicuously in every motion. Like all others of the family, it selects a small twig for its perch, giving preference to a dead one. While at rest, it trims its feathers dexterously with its bill, which every now and then it cleans, by rubbing it first on one side, then on the other of the twig on which it stands.

178. *CAMPYLOPTERUS RUFUS* (Less.); Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 73; Gould, Mon. Troch. part iii.

Transmitted by Don José Constancia. It occurs, but very rarely, at Dueñas, and would appear to be an inhabitant of an elevation higher than that district, as it is more numerous about Atitlan.

179. *CAMPYLOPTERUS DELATRII* (Less.); Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 14; Gould, Mon. Troch. part x.

This magnificent species was first discovered by M. Delattre at Coban. Numerous examples have since been transmitted to Europe by Mr. Skinner.

180. *CAMPYLOPTERUS PAMPA* (Less.); Supp. Ois. Mouches, p. 125, pl. 15; Gould, Mon. Troch. part x.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

181. *LAMPORNIS PREVOSTI* (Less.); Colibris, p. 87, pl. 24; Gould, Mon. Troch. part xv.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

182. *PETASOPHORA THALASSINA* (Swains.), Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 441; Gould, Mon. Troch. part v.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

183. *CYANOMYIA CYANOCEPHALA* (Less.); Less. Supp. Ois. Mouches, p. 134, pl. 18; Gould, Mon. Troch. part xi.

About Dueñas this is an abundant species. It frequents the shrubby forest, feeding principally among the flowers of a tree

which abounds there. This tree, which grows to a height of about twenty or thirty feet, bears clusters of white flowers, and has its branches and stem covered with spines, which sting when touched. Its bark also, when bruised, emits a milky fluid, which blisters the skin, if any be allowed to remain upon it. The bird, when taking its food from this tree, places itself in front of a bunch of the flowers, and hovers opposite, at a distance of about two or three inches. On perceiving the object of its search, it darts in, and, seizing whatever that may be, insect or honey, returns to its position in front of the cluster. So it passes on from blossom to blossom, and in like manner from cluster to cluster, until the whole tree is thoroughly ransacked. Humming-birds do not remain long on the wing at once, but rest frequently, choosing for that purpose a small dead or leafless twig at the top, or just within the branches of the tree. While in this position, they take the opportunity of trimming their feathers and cleaning their bill, all the time keeping up an incessant jerking of their wings and tail. When this operation has been gone through, they peer about for fresh flowers on which to dart. The cry of the present species is somewhat represented by the work "*chirik*," uttered frequently and with great rapidity. This cry seems common to all the family, and it is only from an intimate acquaintance that one can trace a difference between the species. When they are flying from one place to another, or pursuing one another, this cry is especially used, and in the latter case it is uttered with great vehemence. The humming sound, from which these birds take their trivial name, is something like that produced by a large beetle; but very little practice will soon so accustom the ear, that it seldom mistakes the unseen presence of a Humming-bird for anything else.

184. *FLORISUGA MELLIVORA* (Linn.); Gould, Mon. Troch. part ii.

185. *EUGENES FULGENS* (Swains.); Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 441; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xii.

186. *MYIABEILLIA TYPICA* (Delatt. et Less.); Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 16; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. viii.

187. *DELATRIA HENRICI* (Less. et Delatt.); Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 17; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. viii.

188. *DELATRIA VIRIDIPALLENS* (Bourc. et Muls.), Ann. de la Soc. de Lyons, 1846, p. 321; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. ix.

189. *LAMPROLEMA RHAMI* (Less.); Rev. Zool. 1838, p. 315; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xi.

190. *HELIOMASTER CONSTANTI* (Delatt.); Echo du Monde Savant, 1843; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. v.

Examples of all these six species have been transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

191. *THAUMASTURA ENICURA* (Vieill.); Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. iv.

On no occasion were the males of this species observed about Dueñas during the months of February and March; indeed it was not until the month of May that both males and females were seen together, at which time, the *nopal* of the cochineal plantations being in full flower, great numbers of Humming-birds, especially of this species, were in the habit of feeding from the blossoms of that cactus. The females during the winter months are common enough, and frequent the same places, and feed principally on the same trees, as the *Cyanomyia cyanocephala*.

192. *SELASPHORUS HELOISÆ* (Less. et Delatt.), Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 15; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. viii.

193. *SELASPHORUS PLATYCERCUS* (Swains.); Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. iii.

194. *TRYPHENA DUPONTI* (Less.), Colibris, Supp. pl. 1; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. i.

Examples of these three species have been transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

195. *TROCHILUS COLUBRIS* (Linn.); Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xv.

This species would appear to be abundant in the winter months in Guatemala, as numerous examples have been transmitted by Mr. Skinner. It occurs at Acatenango, a village on

the southern slope of the great Cordillera, showing that it chooses for its winter retreat the moderate climate afforded by the region lying between the elevations of 3000 and 4000 feet.

196. *LOPHORNIS HELENÆ* (Delatt.), Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 133; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. x.

197. *AMAZILLIA CORALLIROSTRIS* (Bourc. et Muls.), Ann. de la Soc. de Lyons, ix. (1846) p. 328; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xiii.

This species seems to be an inhabitant of the hot sea-board only, and does not extend its vertical range to a greater elevation than 2000 feet. In such regions on the Pacific coast it is very abundant, and is, in fact, the commonest of the family, in some parts almost swarming. In every village numbers may be seen flitting about the blossoms of the orange- and lime-trees. Its horizontal range appears to be extensive, and may be said to include the whole of the southern portion of Guatemala from the confines of Chiapas to the State of San Salvador, and probably also embraces the Balsam coast of that Republic, as Capt. Taylor obtained examples on Tigré Island, Bay of Fonseca (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 358).

198. *AMAZILLIA RIEFFERI* (Bourc.), Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 103 : *A. dubusi* (Bourc.).

199. *AMAZILLIA ARSINOË* (Less.).

200. *THAUMATIAS CANDIDUS* (Bourc.), Ann. de la Soc. de Lyons, 1846.

201. *CHRYSURONIA ELICIÆ* (Bourc. et Muls.), Ann. de la Soc. Sci. de Lyons, 1846, p. 314; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xvi.

202. *HELIOPEDICA MELANOTIS* (Swains.): *Trochilus melanotus*, Swains. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 441; Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xv.

203. *EUPHERUSA EXIMIA* (Delatt.); Gould, Mon. Troch. pt. xiv.

204. *CHLOROSTILBON CANEVETI* (Less.), Colibris, Supp. pl. 37. Specimens of these seven species have been transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

Fam. IV. GALBULIDÆ.

205. *GALBULA MELANOGENIA*, Sclater, Contr. Orn. 1852, p. 61.

Inhabits the Atlantic coast-region. Specimens were obtained by Leyland near Omoa.

Fam. V. ALCEDINIDÆ.

206. *CERYLE TORQUATA* (Linn.).

Observed on the Rio Dulce, but not obtained; so there may be some doubt as to the species.

207. *CERYLE ALCYON* (Linn.). (N. A.)

Shot at Belize, and again on the Golfo Dulce, and appears to be tolerably common in the winter on the Atlantic coast.

208. *CERYLE AMAZONA* (Gm.).

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner. Procured by Capt. Taylor on the lake of Yojoa.

209. *CERYLE AMERICANA* (Gm.).

Occurs abundantly everywhere upon the small streams in the Atlantic coast-region and in the interior. Observed near Dueñas frequently, both on the Guacalate and on the outlet of lake of Dueñas.

210. *CERYLE SUPERCILIOSA* (Linn.).

This species is found in the Pacific coast-region, frequenting the forest-swamps as well as the large rivers. The specimens, on comparison with S. American examples, show no appreciable differences.

Fam. VI. MOMOTIDÆ.

211. *MOMOTUS LESSONI* (Less.).

Transmitted by Señor Constancia and Mr. Skinner. A Motmot, probably of this species, was observed both in the Pacific and Atlantic coast-regions. It is usually seen sitting very upright on a low branch of a tree, and uttering its low, melancholy double note—*hōū-hōū*—whence the generic name was doubtless derived. It is by no means shy, and known by the Spanish name of '*Paxaro bobo*,' or stupid bird.

212. *HYLOMANES GULARIS* (Lafr.).

Transmitted by Señor Constancia and Mr. Skinner.

213. *PRIONIRHYNCHUS CARINATUS* (Du Bus); P. Z. S. 1857, pl. 128. et 1858, p. 357.

Obtained by Capt. Taylor near the lake of Yojoa, Honduras.

214. *EUMOMOTA SUPERCILIARIS* (Jard. & Selb.). *Momotus yucatanensis*, Cabot, Boston Journ. N. H. iv. p. 467.

Inhabits the Atlantic coast-region of Yucatan, extending as far round as the Bay of Campeachy.

Fam. VII. TROGONIDÆ.

215. *TROGON MEXICANUS* (Swains.); Gould, Mon. Trogonidæ, pl. 1.

Salvin's collection contains Guatemalan examples of this bird.

216. *TROGON PUELLA*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1845, p. 18: *Trogon xalapensis*, Du Bus.

Mr. Skinner has sent many examples of this bird to Europe, transmitted to him from the Department of Vera Paz. It occurs in the Pacific coast-region. It is therefore in the '*tierra caliente*,' and not in the mountainous district, that *T. puella* is found.

217. *TROGON CALIGATUS*, Gould, Mon. Trogonidæ, pl. 7.

This is an abundant species in the Pacific coast-region.

218. *TROGON MELANOCEPHALUS*, Gould, Mon. Trogonidæ, pl. 12.

Guatemala and Honduras.

219. *TROGON CITREOLUS*, Gould, Mon. Trogonidæ, pl. 13.

Mr. Gould's example of this rare Trogon is said to be from Yucatan.

220. *TROGON MASSENA*, Gould, Mon. Trogonidæ, pl. 16.

Honduras (Leyland).

221. *PHAROMACRUS PARADISEUS* (Bp.): *Trogon pavoninus*, Temm. (nec Spixi) Pl. Col. 372: *Trogon paradiseus*, Bp. (1826): *Pharomacrus mocinno*, De la Llave, Registro Trimestre, i. p. 48 (1831): *Calurus resplendens*, Gould, Mon. Trog. pl. 21; Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 63.

Though this most beautiful of all the Trogons has never come under the observation of a naturalist since M. Delattre discovered

it at Coban, and consequently nothing further can be added to our knowledge of its habits, yet the following observations define the limits to which its range extends. The altitude at which this species is found exceeds 6000 feet, and it would appear to occur more or less numerously in all the mountainous districts that attain such an elevation. A few may be found at Calderas, in the Volcan de Fuego, according to Mr. Wyld of Dueñas, who says that the females are much more numerous than the males in that locality, and that the males are seldom seen.

The Department of Quesaltenango, and its capital of the same name, the second city in Guatemala, derive their appellation from this bird,—“*Quesal*” being the term applied in the Kachiquel language to this Trogon, the termination “*tenango*” signifying the place of. Hence Quesaltenango is, *par excellence*, the place of the Quesal. However, it is from Coban and its neighbourhood, in the Department of Vera Paz, that the whole of the skins that find their way to Europe are procured; and judging from the great number of specimens that are sent, the bird must be very numerous in that locality.

TriBUS III. SCANSORES.

Fam. I. CUCULIDÆ.

222. *DROMOCOCCYX MEXICANUS*, Bp. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 308.

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner from Cajabon, Vera Paz.

223. *DIPLOTERUS EXCELLENS*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 228.
San Pedro, Honduras (Leyland).

224. *PIAYA MEXICANA* (Sw.), Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 440;
Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 308.

Honduras (Taylor), Guatemala (Constancia), Lake of Peten and Omoa (Leyland).

225. *PIAYA ERYTHROPYGIA*, Less. Rev. Zool. 1842, p. 209;
Des Murs, Icon. Orn. pl. 66.

The following remarks, referring to the only specimen seen, are from Salvin's note-book:—

“As we were riding from Subinal to Laguna, two villages on

the road from Izabal to Guatemala, the latter being about eleven leagues from the capital, my attention was called by one of my companions to a bird he had just seen cross the road. The underwood was very dense at that part, and I had great difficulty at first in catching a glimpse of the bird; and when I succeeded, its distance from me was so short that I for some time hesitated to shoot, my gun being loaded with No. 6 only. Seeing no prospect of a better shot, I at last fired, and reduced my specimen to a mangled mass, which I was only just able to make into a very indifferent skin.

"As the time between my first seeing the bird and shooting it occupied some minutes, I was enabled to watch it closely. Its habits assimilate to those of the *Geococcyx affinis*, and it skulks along the ground as that species does, now running rapidly, now standing still with its head erect. But it differed from *G. affinis* in climbing about the branches of the low underwood. The song of this Cuckoo, though short, is peculiarly rich in its tone, and there is a mellowness in each note that I have seldom heard surpassed. An Indian to whom I showed it at Laguna called it '*El reloj*,' or '*The watch*,' and said that it sang at every hour of the day, the length of the song depending upon the hour; thus, he said, that at 1 o'clock it sang a very short song, and at 12 o'clock a very long one! Another Indian called it '*El pajaro tonto*,' or '*The foolish bird*,' a name strictly applicable, as I could have almost caught the one I shot with my hand."

The principal colour of the bare skin at the back of the eye is almost cobalt-blue; the legs are brownish yellow, and the irides dark.

226. *GEOCOCCYX AFFINIS*, Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 215.

This Cuckoo is abundant all over the Central region, and also occurs, though sparingly, in the Atlantic coast-region.

The habits of this curious bird, especially in the way it runs, remind one much of the large lizard commonly known in Guatemala as the "*Iguana*." It passes rapidly across the road, as that reptile does, first peering out of the underwood before making a rush, and now and then stopping, just before diving in again, to take a final survey. The bird is by no means shy, often remaining quite still by the side of a path, looking at you

with a sort of inquiring gaze, as if it had never seen man before. The Spanish name for it is "*Sigamonte*."

227. *CROTOPHAGA SULCIROSTRIS*, Sw. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 440.

Though the habits of this bird closely resemble those of its congener, *C. ani*, of the West India Islands, of which Mr. Gosse, in his 'Birds of Jamaica,' gives a full description, the notes of the two species are quite different, and resemble each other only in character. It occurs commonly at Dueñas, and was found in the vicinity of Omoa by Leyland.

Fam. II. RHAMPHASTIDÆ.

228. *RHAMPHASTOS CARINATUS* (Sw.); Gould, Mon. ed. 2, pl. 7.

Along the banks of the Rio Dulce this Toucan is abundant. It is known to the negro sailors as the "Billy-goat," to the bleating of which animal the cry of the bird has a faint resemblance.

229. *PTEROGLOSSUS TORQUATUS* (Wagler); Gould, Mon. ed. 2, pl. 14.

Like the last, occurs on the Rio Dulce, but is not so numerous. It is found also in the Pacific coast-region, where it is not uncommon in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian.

230. *AULACORHAMPHUS PRASINUS* (Gould), Mon. ed. 2, pl. 29.

A true inhabitant of the mountainous districts and central coast-region. It occurs at Calderas, also in Vera Paz, from which last locality Mr. Skinner has sent numerous examples. The Spanish name for all the Toucans is "*Cucharon*."

Fam. III. PICIDÆ.

231. *DRYOCOPUS GUATEMALENSIS* (Hartl.), Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 214: *D. regius*, Reichb.

Extends from S. Mexico, where it was procured by Sallé (P. Z. S. 1857, p. 226), through Guatemala to Honduras, where Captain Taylor obtained specimens. See P. Z. S. 1858, p. 359.

232. *DRYOCOPUS SCAPULARIS* (Vig.): *D. leucorhamphus*, Reichb.

Seems to have the same range as the preceding, having been

also procured in the two last-mentioned localities. Transmitted by Mr. Skinner from Vera Paz. Salvin saw either this or the former species near the city of Guatemala fly from a tree, which it was ascending, and return, after seizing an insect in the air.

233. *CAMPEPHILUS IMPERIALIS* (Gould) ?

This largest and finest of all the *Picidæ* is believed to occur in the densely-wooded *barrancos* which are scored out in the sides of the Volcan de Fuego. The description given by Mr. Wyld, of Dueñas, of a specimen shot by him, seems to correspond to no other known species.

234. *CENTURUS SANTACRUZI*, Bp. P. Z. S. 1837, p. 116: *Picus dubius*, Cabot.

Seems generally distributed in Guatemala, occurring principally in the coast-region; but also seen at Dueñas. Dr. Cabot says that this bird is not uncommon in Yucatan. Captain Taylor procured it near Comayagua, Honduras, and Mr. Skinner has transmitted examples from Salamá, Vera Paz.

235. *CENTURUS PUCHERANII* (Malherbe); Bp. Consp. i. p. 120. Vicinity of Omoa (Leyland).

236. *SPHYROPICUS VARIUS* (Linn.); Baird, Rep. p. 103. Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

237. *PICUS JARDINII*, Malherbe; P. Z. S. 1858, p. 359.

Procured by Capt. Taylor in Honduras, near Taulevi; and extends as far northwards as Orizaba.

238. *PICUS SCALARIS*, Wagler: *Picus parvus*, Cabot.

Obtained by Dr. Cabot in the neighbourhood of Tocol, Yucatan.

239. *CHLORONERPES YUCATANENSIS* (Cabot); Sclat. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 307.

Yucatan (Cabot). Occurs near Dueñas, but not very commonly.

240. *CHLORONERPES SANGUINOLENTUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859 (Jan. 25th).

Near Omoa (Leyland).

241. MELANERPES FORMICIVORUS (Sw.).

Is found in the central region. Specimens were obtained at Calderas, on the Volcan de Fuego, where it frequents the forests of evergreen oaks and feeds upon the acorns.

242. CELEUS CASTANEUS (Wagler); P. Z. S. 1858, p. 359.

Specimens of this species were obtained by Leyland in his recent expedition to Honduras, and by Capt. Taylor on the Interoceanic railway route, on the Atlantic slope. It seems confined to the hot coast-region.

243. COLAPTES MEXICANOIDES, Lafr. R. Z. 1844, p. 42: *Colaptes rubricatus*, Gray and Mitch. Gen. B. pl. 111 (nec Licht.).

This is quite a distinct species from *Colaptes mexicanus*. (Confer Baird, Gen. Rep. p. 121.) Specimens were procured by Delattre near Coban. It was observed to occur abundantly in the *barranco* of Los Chocoyos, in the Altos of Guatemala, in May 1858. Gray and Mitchell's plate gives a very good representation of the male, though the synonyms quoted are all referable to *C. mexicanus*. The female has the rictal spot brown, like the head, instead of red. In *C. mexicanus* the female has *no* rictal spot.

Fam. IV. PSITTACIDÆ.

Subfam. ARINÆ.

244. ARA ARACANGA (Gm.); Pl. Enl. 12; Wagler, Mon. Psitt. p. 672.

This *Ara* is common in the Pacific coast-region, and generally seen in pairs. They keep to the topmost branches of the forest trees, and, as in captivity, are very noisy. The bird is commonly known as "*Guacamaya*."

245. CONURUS ASTEC, Souancé, Rev. Zool. 1857, p. 97.

Obtained by Leyland at Belize. In collection of P. L. S.

246. CONURUS LINEOLATUS (Cassin): *Psittacula lineolata*, Cassin, P. Ac. Sc. Philad.: *Bolborhynchus catharina*, Bp. Compt. Rend. xlv. p. 538.

The example of this Parrot in the collection of Dr. Cabot of Boston was obtained by him in the island of Cosumel, Yucatan.

Subfam. PSITTACULINÆ.

247. *PIONUS SENILIS* (Spix).

Transmitted by Mr. Skinner.

248. *CHRYBOTIS AURIPALLIATUS* (Less.): *Amazona auropalliatus*, Less. Descr. Mamm. et Ois. p. 198: *Psittacus flavinuchus*, Gould, Zool. Voy. Sulphur, p. 45, pl. 27.

This Parrot is common in the Pacific coast-region of Guatemala.

249. *CHRYBOTIS ALBIFRONS* (Sparm.); Souancé, Icon. des Perr. pl. 30; P. Z. S. 1858, p. 35.

250. *CHRYBOTIS* — ?

A young bird in Sclater's collection, from Omoa (Leyland), is difficult to determine, but not improbably belongs to an undescribed species.

There are considerable additions to be made to the present list of Central American Parrots.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. Egg of *Tanagra vicarius* (p. 16).
- Fig. 2. Egg of *Pyrgisoma biarcuatum* (p. 18).
- Fig. 3. Egg of *Pitangus derbianus* (p. 120).
- Fig. 4. Egg of *Tyrannus melancholicus* (p. 121).
- Fig. 5. Egg of *Myiozetetes texensis* (p. 123).
- Fig. 6. Egg of *Cyanocitta melanocyanea* (p. 21).
- Fig. 7. Egg of *Turdus grayii* (p. 5).

[To be continued.]

XIII.—*Observations on the Birds of St. Croix, West Indies, made, between February 20th and August 6th 1857 by ALFRED NEWTON, and, between March 4th and September 28th 1858 by EDWARD NEWTON. (Part II.)*

[Continued from p. 69.]

† 8. GRASS-GREEN-BREADED HUMMING BIRD. *Eulampis chlorolæmus*, Gould, Monogr. Troch. pt. xiv. "Doctor Bird."

This is the only species of this wonderful group of little birds that is at all common in St. Croix. Wilson, Audubon, Mr.

